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REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 30th September 1916.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st July 1918.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Akon" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hem Ch. Goswami, Brahmin ; age about 42 years.	2,000
2	"Banhi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 47 years.	500
3	"Diptee" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. G. R. Kampfer ...	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
4	"Ahale Hadis" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Abdul Hakim ; age 32 years	1,000
5	"Akhyani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Mohan Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	300
6	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	700
7	"Al-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Khan ; age 36 years ...	900
8	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	500
9	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
10	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	300
11	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	1,000
12	"Archhana" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	600
13	"Arghya" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	350
14	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 76 years.	1,000
15	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 51 years.	1,600
16	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 42 years.	600
17	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca,	1,000
18	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 53 years.	500
19	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui ...	500
20	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	C. S. Patterson ...	4,000
21	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	500
22	" Bangabandhu " (P)...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 58 years.	150
23	"Banga Mahila" (P) ...	Puthia ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	Not known.
24	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 70 years.	6,000
25	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 31 years.	1,550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
26	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 59 years.	19,000
27	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji ; age 55 years	453
28	" Banshari " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 23 years.	500
29	" Barisal Hitaishi " (N)	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 38 years.	623
30	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji	14,000
31	" Bauddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami ; age 33 years.	750
32	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
33	" Bharati " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo ; age about 33 years.	1,700
34	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 40 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	4,000
35	" Bharatmalila " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srinati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	450
36	" Bharat Nari " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ananda Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
37	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
38	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	200
39	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 44 years.	200
40	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
41	" Birbhum Hitaishi " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Bichitra Bilas Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 19 years.	250
42	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	940
43	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	800
44	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
45	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	660
46	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
47	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	1,000
48	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	600
49	" Byabasay O Banijya " (P) ^c	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 38 years.	500
50	" Chabhis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	800
51	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha.	800

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
52	"Chhatra Ranjan" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-Monthly ...	Saraj Kumar Ray, Hindu, Kayastha	500
53	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Devendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 30 years.	500
54	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 46 years.	300
55	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 50 years.	1,000
56	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	100
57	"Dainik Basumati" (N)	Do. ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
58	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Biswas, Hindu Kayastha.	800
59	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 41 years.	100
60	"Dhanwantari" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 62 years.	600
61	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
62	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 55 years.	7,000
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin; age 26 years.	1,500
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 79 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 36 years.	300
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 58 years.	3,000
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan; age 33 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 59 years.	400
71	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Weekly ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	200
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha; age 18 years.	800
75	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	32,000
76	"Islam Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Shaikh Abdul Majid ...	1,000
77	"Islam Darsun" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Abdul Rahim, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	3,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N)* ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700

* Suspended.

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
79	"Jagabai" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amrita Lal Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 58 years.	500
80	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 58 years.	700
81	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
82	"Jahnabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
83	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)*	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
84	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
85	"Jaschar" (N)	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
86	"Jhankar" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900
87	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Do.	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300
88	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
89	"Kajer-Loke" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350
90	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	300
91	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
92	"Karma" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Krishna Kishor Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 28 years.	400
93	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	500
94	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750
95	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350
96	"Krishak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700
97	"Krishi Samvad" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 36 years.	1,000
98	"Krishi Sangvad" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Probhas Chandra Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	300
99	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400
100	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Satish Ch. Mukharji	500
101	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
102	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200
103	"Mahila Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Miss K. Blair; age 61 years	500
104	"Mahishya Mahila" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarttha.	300
105	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya; age 32 years.	1,200

*Suspended.

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
106	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	1,000
107	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	1,100
108	"Manasi-o-Marmabani" (P)*	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	1,000
109	"Mandar Mala" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 68 years.	400
110	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 27 years.	500
111	"Midnapur College Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Rajani Kanta Pal ...	200
112	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	1,700
113	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,000
114	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years.	5,000
115	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	450
116	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
117	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly
118	"Naivedya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prakash Chandra Pradhan, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	150
119	"Namasudra Hitaishi" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Bharat Chandra Sarkar, Hindu, Namasudra ; age 26 years.
120	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	500
121	"Narayan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 49 years.	1,200
122	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	700
123	"Nawakhali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kumar Arun Ch. Sinha, Hindu, Kayastha, age 30 years.	1,000
124	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 27 years.	400
125	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	About 3,500
126	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 63 years.	900
127	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	500
128	"Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Kabyapurantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
129	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	400
130	"Pabna Bogra Hitaishi" (N).	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
131	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	500
132	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	300

* Suspended.

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	" Pallivarta " (M) ...	Bongong ...	Weekly ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	600
134	" Pantha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	300
135	" Pataka " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukunda Behari Mallick, Hindu, Namasudra ; age 32 years.	1,000
136	" Pataka " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Quarterly ...	Revd. J. D. Raw ...	500
137	" Prabhini " (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
138	" Prachar " (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,600
139	" Praja Bandhu " (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kaivarta, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	210
140	" Prajapati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	1,000
141	" Prantavasi " (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
142	" Prasun " (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 45 years.	700
143	" Pratidhwani " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jagannath Mazumdar ...	300
144	" Pratijna " (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	150
145	" Pratihar " (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 68 years.	506
146	" Pratibha " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
147	" Pratistha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Prasanna Goswami, Brahmin, age 23 years.	300
148	" Pravasi " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 57 years.	5,000
149	" Priti " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	300
150	" Pritibarta " (P) ...	Tippera ...	Do. ...	Kali Das Pal, Hindu ...	500
151	" Puspanjali " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Kumud Ranjan Ray, Baidya, age 42 years.	400
152	" Rajdut " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. Rasa Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 33 years.	700
153	" Rangpur Darpan " (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	400
154	" Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri ; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
155	" Ratnakar " (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 36 years.	200
156	" Rayat " (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 35 years.	900
157	" Sabuj Patra " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	500
158	" Sadhak " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Biswas ; Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 34 years.	200
159	" Sahitya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch, Samajpati Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	5,000
160	" Sahitya Parisad Patrika " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 51 years.	2,000

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
161	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Shyamala Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 62 years.	400
162	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pranatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	1,500
163	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
164	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya; age 36 years.	450
165	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
166	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 62 years.	About 550
167	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose; age about 48 years.	300
168	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	N. J. Basu, M.A.	400
169	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 32 years.	2,500
170	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Kumar Mitter; age 55 years.	6,000
171	"Sankalpa" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	900
172	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
173	"Santosh" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
174	"Saswati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 51 years.	400
175	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
176	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey; age 59 years	200
177	"Serampore" (N)	Serampore	Weekly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	400
178	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	7,500
179	"Saurabha" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	1,200
180	"Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P)	Chinsura	Do.	Netai Chand Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	350
181	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Hindu; Baidya; age 41 years.	200
182	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey; age 59 years	125
183	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 38 years.	1,000
184	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,500
185	"Snehamayi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
186	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 39 years.	250
187	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu; age 56 years.	1,000
188	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	Do.	Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu; age 48 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
189	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 32 years.	600
190	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Pijus Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 33 years.	1,200
191	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
192	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo; age 32 years.	900
193	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Majumdar	575
194	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 32 years.	300
195	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Perojpur, Barisal	Fortnightly	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 37 years.	300
196	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	300
197	"Swarnakar Baudhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 50 years.	400
198	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,000
199	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 34 years.	600
200	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	200
201	"Tapaban" (P)	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	250
202	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 42 years.	450
203	"Tattwa Manjari" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 43 years.	600
204	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 54 years.	300
205	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 44 years.	1,250
206	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukharji	900
207	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
208	"Tulsi Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rasik Mohan Bidyabhusan, Brahmin; age 55 years.	250
209	"Uchchasa" (P)	Do.	Do.	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
210	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,200
211	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 30 years.	About 3,000
212	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	450
213	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
214	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girijsa Bhushan Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	775
215	"Vasudha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	300
216	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Gaba Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 54 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
217	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
218	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,000
219	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 32 years.	900
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
220	"Abhan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Chandra Dass; age 30 years.	2,000
221	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Do ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
222	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 50 years.	600
223	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	250
224	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
225	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 49 years.	500
226	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
227	"Fraternity" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. W. E. S. Holland ...	150
228	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P).	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
229	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti; age 49 years.	2,000
230	"Krishnagar College Magazine." (P).	Krishnagar ...	Monthly ...	Besanta Kumar Sarkar ...	200
231	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
232	"Rangpur Dikprakash." (N).	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Pramatha Nath De ...	300
233	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	2,000
234	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Weekly ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 43 years.	500
235	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P).	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
236	"Sri Krishna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sudhindra Nath Chatterji ...	500
237	"Students' Review" (P)*	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagannath Majumdar ...	300
238	"Sunday School Advocate" (P).	Tamluk ...	Quarterly ...	J. P. Meik ...	300
239	"Syamagram School Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Do.	600
240	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 51 years.	500
<i>Garos.</i>					
241	"Achikni Ripeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
242	"Phring Phrang" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	D. McDonald ...	400

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi.</i>					
243	"Agarwalla" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chuni Lal Agarwalla ...	100
244	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ..	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	3,000
245	"Calcutta Samachar" (N).	Do. ...	Daily ...	Kumar Ganes Singh ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 24 years.	2,000
246	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi ...	Monthly ...	Revd. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
247	"Daily Price List" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Bhupat Ram ...	250
248	"Dainik Bharat Mitra." (N).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,500
249	"Daroga Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 30 years.	800
250	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 40 years.	5,000
251	"Bhaskar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Padmaraj Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain ; age about 48 years.	200
252	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
253	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala ; age 45 years.	300
254	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	1,000
255	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
256	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 63 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
257	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 71 years.	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
258	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	Mr. S. T. Jones ...	500
259	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Srimayapur ...	Do. ...	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	300
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
260	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
261	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	800
262	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 62 years.	940
263	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
264	"Adib" (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Sayid Nawab Ali ; Muhammadan ; age about 32 years.	1,000
265	"Albalagh" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan ; age about 33 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Urdu—concluded.</i>					
266	"Auwar-ul-Akhbar" ^o	Calcutta	Daily	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	800
267	"Negare Bazm" (P) ^o	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
268	"Refaqt" (N) ^o	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
269	"Durbin" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Mr. A. M. Subrawardy	800
270	"Resalat" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Sajid Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 45 years.	8,000
271	"Safir" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
272	"Sadaqt" (N)	Do.	Do.	Gulam Hyder Khan ; Muhammadan ; age 38 years.	2,000
273	"Tandrsuti" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 46 years.	250
274	"Tirmezee" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 26 years.	200
275	"Iqdam" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A. ; age 35 years.	1,000
<i>Urdu.</i>					
276	"Utkal Varta" ^o	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 51 years.	200

* Succeeded.

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Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	<i>Gujrat.</i> Navroz (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the Bill recently passed by the representative council of the United States of America, prohibiting Indian immigration into the States, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 26th September writes:—

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 26th, 1916.

These insults offered to Indians in foreign countries are mainly due to the absence of self-government in India. One who wants to be respected abroad must be first respected at home. The American Government had also once before passed such a Bill against the Japanese, but Count Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador in America, somehow or other made the American Government consent to allow Japanese immigration into America on certain conditions. How can the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, ask the American Government for the same concession when Indians are not allowed the right of immigration into British Canada itself? As a matter of fact the Americans justify this Bill on the ground that Indians are denied the right of immigrating into British Canada itself.

Proceeding further, the paper says that this Bill will shut the door of scientific and industrial education against poor Indian students who go to America to receive education and maintain themselves by earning their livelihood as labourers. The Bill requires every Indian student to give a guarantee for not doing any other work, and also provides that those students who have been there for less than five years will be sent back to India. The consequence will be that they will be accused of what they have spoken against the British Government in America. The Bill, besides bringing hardships on Indian students and political refugees, is an insult to India, and for the matter of that to the Indian Government. It is therefore necessary that both the Indian and British Governments should try to secure those conditional rights of immigration which were granted to the Japanese.

The paper, in conclusion, hopes that after the war India will be granted self-government so that she may command respect in foreign countries.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September is deeply grateful to Government for permitting Babu Shyam Sundar to live with his family at Kalimpong and also granting him an allowance.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

3. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September heartily supports the view expressed by Maulvi Liyaqat Husain in the representation he submitted to Government regarding internments under the Defence of India Act. The paper has, in fact, expressed the same opinion on more than one occasion and now asks Government to accept the Maulvi Saheb's suggestions.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

4. When, writes the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 19th September, the Defence of India Act was passed, every one thought that it would be used in connection with the war, but when, after a few political murders, it was directed against certain people, the public were of opinion that these people were connected with those murders and so no objection was raised. But when in response to an outcry raised by the Anglo-Indian Press, Government began to arrest hundreds of young men, people began to suspect that these young men had most probably no connection with any crime. The manner in which the police arrested young men in different parts of Bengal during the last year has astounded and alarmed the people of the country.

CHARU MIHIR,
Sept. 19th, 1916.

It seems that the authorities have not realised the seriousness of what they are doing. During the last two or three days about a hundred young men have been arrested in Dacca town alone. They are all students, and

besides being brilliant graduates of the University, belong to respectable families in Dacca. Government should, therefore, consider the extent of the discontent which these arrests have caused. After this no one should be astonished at the prevalence of dissatisfaction against Government in this country.

The public do not know on what grounds these arrests are being made. Government, however, has admitted that the evidence against them is not sufficient to secure convictions in law-courts. The authorities rely on the reports of spies in these cases, but it should be considered whether, considering that only mean-minded people can become spies, such reports should be relied upon.

The future of the young man who is once arrested is marred, his education comes to an end, and he is unable to secure employment. Government cannot justly blame the people of the country if the blasting of the lives of thousands of young men in this manner creates discontent.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

5. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September says that the recent activity of the police in making arrests and house searches has created a serious panic in

"Arrests and searches."

the country. None can object to the punishment of the guilty, but it is natural that the public should be apprehensive that innocent people may be arrested when these arrests are being made on such a comprehensive and indiscriminate scale and when the arrested men are not allowed to defend themselves. Steps should be taken to convince the public that there are no innocent men among this vast number of arrested people.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

6. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September refers to the remarks made by the *Leader* of Allahabad regarding the internment of certain young men in the United

"A comparison."

Provinces, and invites that paper's attention to the state of things in Bengal, where nearly 400 persons have been interned up to date. Not a day passes, says the *Hitavadi*, but one hears of some men being interned. Most of the *détenus* have been interned in places far away from their homes, and the frequency of arrests and internments in Calcutta has frightened the young men of Eastern Bengal to such an extent that they do not dare to come to this city now.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

7. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September refers to the suggestion made by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, that the possession of seditious literature

"Seditious literature."

should be made punishable by law, and remarks that a piece of legislation like this can never be expected to stop the publication of such literature. Suppose, says the paper, a man receives such a thing and tears it up, what will the police do to him?

HITAVADI,
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

8. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September writes:—

"The offence of the Indian Press."

In his recently published annual Administration Report, the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, describes the criticisms of the police, which appear in the Indian Press, as ill-natured and spiteful. Is the Press to praise the police for their inability to catch dacoits? Is not the Inspector-General aware of the adverse remarks which the Police Commission made about the police, or will he describe those remarks as ill-natured and spiteful also? We cannot understand why the higher officers of the police have such a strong bias against the Indian Press.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 21st, 1916.

9. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st September refers with emphatic disapproval to the recent animadversion on the Bengali Press by the Inspector-General of

The police and the press.

Police in his annual report. Certainly the Bengali Press has something better to do than find fault with the police continually. The Bengali Press has often been condemned from ignorance, but none ever dared thus to accuse it before. And if the accusation be true, why did not the police stop such criticism and get the offending papers punished?

Have the police any satisfactory explanation to offer for the many strictures which have been passed on them by the courts at different times? Mr. Beaman, of Barrackpur, wrote to the *Englishman* on the 27th May last

the following passage regarding the treatment by the police of his chauffeur :—

"Such treatment constitutes a gross abuse of authority, and affords an exhibition of malicious spite, which supplies ample proof of the total unfitness of the persons who exercised it to be vested with any powers whatever. It is small wonder that the Indian police are held in such universal detestation."

No Bengali paper ever ventured to write so strongly; yet Mr. Beaman's words have not been described as "ill-natured and spiteful." Why then are such remarks applied to the criticism of the Bengali press?

On the 7th January last, the police prosecuted one Murari Mohan Nath before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code, after he had been unsuccessfully hauled up on a charge of dacoity. The Magistrate, in acquitting the accused, remarked: "These cases are becoming a scandal and must be put a stop to." It appears that the man had Rs. 120 in his pocket at the time. How then could the police send him up for trial as a vagrant?

In the case of Bijay Krishna Santra, who was tried by Mr. Keays on the 17th July last, the Magistrate remarked: "It is only in the most exceptional case that a man should be called upon to find security if he has not already been in jail for a substantive offence." Yet the police often call upon such destitute people to furnish security, and when they fail, they are sent to jail.

In 1909 in Sylhet the police accused one Bhoka Chaudhuri of having buried two men alive. The Sessions Judge, in disposing of the case on the 19th May, declared that the "police had concocted evidence by objectionable methods." Is it "ill-natured and spiteful criticism" to call for the reform of a force regarding which such remarks can be made by a Judge?

On the 12th December 1901, Sir John Woodburn wrote that the necessity for reform in the police was greater than in any other Department of the State. Many investigating officers, he declared, were dishonest and tyrannical. The evidence of Sir Andrew Fraser's Police Commission verified these conclusions. (See paragraph 23, Chapter II, of their report.)

There have been attempts at reform since then, but nevertheless, in 1915, Sir Ashutosh Mukharji, in trying the Musalmanpara bomb case, had occasion to remark: "My deliberate conclusion is that the endeavour made to establish a connection between this innocent lad and a dastardly crime by means of evidence tainted in a large measure by manifest untruth and manufactured incidents has been completely unsuccessful."

Again in the Midnapore bomb case, the defendants alleged that the police had deliberately planted bombs in their houses and the Chief Justice remarked that this was a statement that could not be absolutely dismissed as false. Is not that astounding? No wonder that even the *Statesman* was forced to remark :—

"Incompetence on the part of the police is bad enough, but when bad faith is also laid at their door the necessity for drastic action is emphasised. An efficient and honest police force is essential to the welfare of every community, and malpractices on the part of those entrusted with the preservation of law and the detection of crime tend to encourage lawlessness and to give immunity to the wrong-doer."

These remarks of the *Statesman* cannot be called "ill-natured and spiteful," and the Bengali papers say the same thing. They merely say that society will suffer unless the police department is reformed. Of course the reform of the police is not easy; and hence occasionally we are forced to discuss their doings. If the police misunderstand such criticism and call it ill-natured, it only goes to show their want of good sense. Will not Government teach its servants good manners even though it cannot instil good sense into their empty brains?

10. Referring to the rapid increase of the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Police in all provinces since the partition of Bengal, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 21st September assigns

The Criminal Investigation Department.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 21st, 1916.

the following causes for the creation of the unrest which has necessitated this increase in the police force :—

- (1) Lord Curzon wounded the feelings of the Indians by calumniating their character.
- (2) Lord Curzon tried to rule this country despotically by trampling on public opinion.
- (3) Lord Curzon's hard rule roused the Indians' sense of self-respect and led them to make efforts to obtain self-government.
- (4) The Indians who strove for self-government did not want to do away with British rule, but there were officials who wrongly suspected them of entertaining such an idea and tried to suppress them.
- (5) This led to quarrels between Hindus and Musalmans and the oppression of Hindus at Jamalpur, Serajganj, Dacca, Comilla and various other places.
- (6) The Hindus, in self-defence, began to learn *lathi*-play, etc.
- (7) Some officials mistook them for revolutionists, instituted cases against them and sent many to jail.
- (8) Those who preached *swadeshi* were also considered revolutionists and many of them also were severely punished.
- (9) All this caused widespread discontent.
- (10) A few wicked people took advantage of this discontent and began to commit dacoity for their own selfish ends. The authorities included those men in the same class with *swadeshists* and those who practised *lathi*-play for self-defence.
- (11) Government thus lost all discrimination between the innocent and the wicked. The innocent began to be punished along with the wicked, and discontent increased.
- (12) The police failed to catch the real dacoits and arrested innocent people. The real dacoits, finding the police in their way, began to murder policemen. It has been found that investigating police officers have been murdered during the pendency of dacoity and similar cases. The authorities thought that the murderers were the *swadeshi* agitators, and being well known to the police, these men began to be arrested and kept in confinement. The real dacoits and murderers whom the police could not detect, remained in security.
- (14) The real dacoits and murderers escape detection and so Government is being obliged to increase the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department.
- (15) In spite of the increase of the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department, the real criminals are not being detected. Consequently, the police is now indiscriminately arresting people and internment them, but the work of internment, in which there is no judicial trial and no necessity for collecting evidence, could very well be managed by the ordinary police.
- (16) The arrest and internment of large numbers of people simply proves the futility of increasing the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department.
- (17) Of course, Government cannot sit idle while dacoities are being committed and policemen murdered. Let it find out the root-cause of this state of things and destroy it.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

11. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September refers to the recent successful resistance by Panchayat Nitai Chandra Ghosh, of Altara (near Bhadreswar) in

Hooghly, to an attempted raid on his house by armed dacoits, and asks if this man could have repelled 30 dacoits if he did not possess a double-barrelled breech-loading gun at the time. The official suggestion that villagers should oppose armed dacoits with brickbats is utterly impracticable. People found carrying big sticks are suspected to be anarchists, and one cannot keep big sticks, long daggers, *ramdaos* (big axes) or spears in one's house without running the risk of being imprisoned therefor. In Comilla a political dacoity recently took place, in spite of the villagers trying to frighten the dacoits away

with brickbats. Wild beasts in this province commit serious depredations on the lives and property of unarmed villagers with impunity. Certainly if three or four persons in each village were granted licenses to keep guns the existence of the *Raj* would not be threatened. With a big stick or a javelin, or a few guns, the villagers cannot very well succeed in upsetting a Government which the Central Powers, in spite of their tremendous resources in men and money, have not so far been able to upset. Do the British regard themselves so weak? That can never be. The greater the unrest in the country the more will people think that our Government is getting weak.

12. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 20th September is quite at a loss to understand the reason of the difference in the mode of administering the Press Act in Bengal and in the United Provinces. In Bengal Nirmal Kanta Ray is going to be tried before a Special Tribunal while this privilege was not allowed to Hasrat Mohani, who had applied for it in the United Provinces. It is strange that the mode of administration of the same Act should be different in these two provinces.

SADAQAT,
Sept. 20th, 1916.

(d)—Education.

13. Referring to its comment on the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon at the anniversary meeting of the Muhammadan College Students' Association, the *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 20th September is glad to learn that the Hon'ble gentleman's speech was not correctly reported. He never meant to say that a central organisation was a source of weakness. How is it possible that the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, whose independence of spirit is known to all, should make such a suggestion? It hopes that the Hon'ble gentleman will continue to take an interest in the Bengal Muhammadan Students' Association.

SADAQAT,
Sept. 20th, 1916.

14. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 21st September says that Professor Jadu Nath Sarkar has acted as a real friend of the students of the Patna College by inducing them, with the help of the local leaders, to give up their strike and join their classes. Many of them have not yet joined the College hostel on account of the new rules which prohibit *azan* and worship, pending final decision of the matter by Government. It is inconceivable why Principal Jackson and his favourites who ill-treat students should be retained in positions of authority in the college. The authorities are requested to be kind to the students and sympathetically consider their case.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 21st, 1916.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd September refers to the recent suspension of certain students of the Patna College in connection with the recent strike and says that these youths have suffered not because they committed dacoity or murder, but simply because they observed certain religious customs. This is most amazing and regrettable. It comes to this, therefore, that if our students are to reside in hostels, they must renounce their religious observances. Another noteworthy fact is, that the day after the strike, police guards were posted near the College premises. In Calcutta, during the strike at the Presidency College, Lord Carmichael prevented any such thing being done. Could not Sir Edward Gait have done likewise?

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 23rd, 1916.

16. In continuation of the Patna College affair, the *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 23rd September says that it was not a proper occasion to make a show of authority and power, and hopes that Government, through a commission composed of unofficial members, will investigate the whole affair. If, on enquiry, it be found that the students are to blame, they should be punished, but if, on the other hand, the authorities be found to be negligent of their duties, condign punishment should be awarded them.

SADAQAT,
Sept. 23rd, 1916.

17. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September, referring to the recent strike at the Patna College, writes that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the merits and defects of the Principal. Indians can under no circumstances

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

The difference in the mode of administration of the Press Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon and Bengal Muhammadan College students.

The Patna College strike.

Ibid.

Ibid.

"End of the strike."

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 25th, 1916.

tolerate interference with their religious observances. It appears that the strike has not yet quite ended, owing to the undue harshness of the Principal.

18. Referring to the recent debate in the Calcutta University regarding the affiliation of the Patna College up to the B.A. standard, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta)

The Patna College.

of the 25th September writes:—

To punish the students for the blunder committed either by the College authorities or by the Director of Public Instruction, would be considered silly, however much highly that measure might commend itself to perverse people.

SADAQAT,
Sept. 21st, 1916.

19. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 21st September writes:—

Strikes in Colleges.

Strikes are very common now-a-days. The Sibpur Engineering College, the Madras Law College and the Patna College went on strikes in succession. One wonders why this evil of strikes has come to be of daily occurrence. The question requires to be considered by the Indian Educational Member. It is easy to throw all the blame on the students and to consider the authorities to be quite innocent. There is some defect at the very root of the educational system. Want of sympathy between the Professors and the students and overstrictness on the part of the authorities are, in our opinion, the causes of these disturbances. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the causes of the Patna College strike should be minutely investigated. At least it is desirable for Maulvi Yasin Saheb to resign his post as Superintendent of the hostel, as the feelings between him and the students have become very much strained.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 19th, 1916.

20. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th September takes

Curtailment of puja holidays
in the Guniyauk Middle English
School.

exception to the proposal about the curtailment of puja holidays in the Guniyauk Middle English School in Tippera because of the institution having been closed for 24 days during the Musalman festival of Ramzan. Under the rules framed by Government educational institutions are closed only for one day, the day of the *Id* festival. The paper cannot, therefore, understand why the Ramzan holiday has been extended at the cost of the Puja vacation.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

21. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September writes that it is

The Commission's observations.

reported that Government has communicated to the Secretary of State its views regarding the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission on the question of Indian education. It is strange that an important question like this is being settled without any discussion with the public. No doubt the recommendations of the Commission are good, but it is pertinent to inquire if the Indian public are capable of digesting the nourishing food which it proposes to offer them.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 23rd, 1916.

22. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd September refers to the

Incidence of the disease.

recent increase of typhoid fever in Calcutta, and writes that medical opinion ascribes this to the use of the water of the Ganges by the Hindus. Well, the water of the Ganges has been held by competent scientists to be germ-proof. If that is not so, it is only because of pollution by the many septic tanks on the two banks of the river. Since Hindus can never discontinue the use of its water for drinking purposes, its pollution should be prevented by all possible means.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 23rd, 1916.

23. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd September says that a number

"A Magistrate's *zulum*."

of shopkeepers obtained licenses from the municipality to erect tin sheds on the Morgan Road in Narayanganj town. On the 23rd September last Mr. Ross, the Subdivisional Officer of Narayanganj, ordered that these sheds should be dismantled by the 16th proximo. This is serious hardship and calls for remedy if possible.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

24. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 23rd September remarks:—
Reserved carriages for Europeans. *Calcutta Samachar*,
 Sept. 23rd, 1916.

If a railway company has the right to reserve carriages for a particular community, why does it not exercise this right of reserving carriages in favour of Hindus and Muhammadans, who are the two great Indian communities? But the fact is that these so-called rights are nothing but a harmful means of wounding the self-respect of the dumb millions of India. Cannot Government modify these rights?

25. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd September writes that now that a judicial ruling at Karachi has declared the practice of reserving separate compartments for Europeans on Indian railways illegal, steps should be taken by the railway authorities all over the country to abolish such racial distinctions.
"Reserved for Europeans." *BANGAVASI*,
 Sept. 23rd, 1916.

26. A correspondent writes to the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September complaining of the inconvenience caused to railway passengers at the Ondal station owing to (1) the platforms being low; (2) the absence of a waiting-room on the up platform for females; (3) the want of latrines; and (4) the absence of waiting-rooms either for males or for females on the down platform.
"The Ondal railway station." *HITAVADI*,
 Sept. 22nd, 1916.

27. Babu Sasi Bhushan Banerji, of Barpetya, district Bankura, writes to the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September expressing his regret at the indifference of Government to excavate a canal from the river Betravati, which may irrigate nearly 150 villages and thus save them from famine in future. This work has been recommended by successive Magistrates and the paper asks the present Magistrate of Bankura, who is well known for his kind-heartedness, to take the matter in hand without delay.
"A canal from the river Betravati." *HITAVADI*,
 Sept. 22nd, 1916.

28. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd September writes that the old question of diminished volume of water in the channel of the Ganges at Hardwar owing to the excavation of canals has again cropped up. The steps taken by Government to remedy the evil have failed. The Upper India Hindu Sabha has recently been agitating on this question.
Interfering with the flow of the Ganges. *BANGAVASI*,
 Sept. 23rd, 1916.

(h)—*General.*

29. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 23rd September writes that recently a case occurred in Karuttangudi town in the Tanjore district, in which a Collector, a Judge, a Superintendent of Police and certain other Europeans wearing boots sat beside a god in a boat when the god, according to custom, was being rowed along a tank. This contiguity of Europeans with boots on has defiled the image. It is an insult to the deity, and Government ought to convince its servants of the enormity of their offence.
A god and sahobs. *BANGAVASI*,
 Sept. 23rd, 1916.

30. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 21st September, referring to the recent India Office circular notifying that henceforward none who is not a British subject will be allowed to do teaching or missionary work in India without permission, says:—
"Teaching and missionary work in India." *SANJIVANI*,
 Sept. 21st, 1916.

We have no objection to anybody doing teaching or missionary work in India so long as he does not create any disturbance. What is actually necessary is the prevention of all such people as do not allow Indians entry into their country from having any connection with India. It is a pity that such people are allowed to grow rich by trading with India.

31. Referring to the rumour that Sir Michael O'Dwyer will succeed Lord Carmichael as Governor of Bengal, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September remarks:—
Lord Carmichael's successor. *DAINIK BHARAT MITRA*,
 Sept. 22nd, 1916.

If the rumour be true, Government will be committing the same mistake which it committed by appointing Sir Andrew Fraser as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

No doubt Sir Michael O'Dwyer has suppressed the conspirators in the Punjab, but we have great doubt whether he will be able to pacify Bengal. The doubt is suggested by the fact that he was all in all in the Punjab while here he will have to govern in consultation with the three members of the Executive Council. So long he had to govern the Punjabis, who are fewer in number and poorer in education than the people of Bengal. Though the Defence of India Act has empowered Government to do as it likes, yet it has to be applied with great caution and care. It will be expecting too much to think that Sir Michael O'Dwyer will be able to do so. The paper fears that by this appointment the good work begun by Lord Carmichael will be marred.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 21st, 1916.

32. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 21st September says that Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha should be appointed Governor of Bengal after Lord Carmichael. It would give satisfaction to every Bengali and help to allay the unrest in the country.

NAYAK
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

33. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September has the following:—
"Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha." People are wondering why, after resigning his seat in the Imperial Executive Council, Sir S. P. Sinha has accepted a membership in the Bengal Executive Council, especially as he will have to give up a very lucrative practice at the Bar. It cannot be that he has done so to please Lord Carmichael, for His Excellency's term of office will shortly expire. The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda is to vacate his present office on the 31st March 1917, and the fact that the appointment of his successor has already been announced lends colour to the rumour that he will succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Digambar Chatterji in November next. There are many reasons for Sir S. P. Sinha's new appointment, and as no one will explain what they are, all sorts of rumours will find currency. We hear that Sir Satyendra resigned his seat in the Imperial Council because his salary was not adequate for his expenses in Simla, and also because, excepting Lady Minto, no *memsahab* cared to associate with Lady Sinha. We understand that none but anglicised Indians are appointed as Members of the Executive Councils, but though Sir Satyendra is such an Indian, European society in Simla always kept aloof from him. On the other hand, he could not see his way to mix with Indians there. Thus Lady Sinha used to find life very miserable in Simla. There is no chance of such a thing happening in Calcutta or Darjeeling, though, of course, Sir Satyendra's salary and powers as a member of the Bengal Executive Council will be much less than what he enjoyed in the Imperial Council. There is no knowing how he will be treated by Lord Carmichael's successor. Some say that Sir Satyendra has accepted his new office after consulting Lord Chelmsford and that he knows who will be the next Governor of Bengal. If the Simla rumour be true, Sir Michael O'Dwyer is to succeed Lord Carmichael. As we have said already, there will be radical changes in the Bengal Executive Council. Mr. Lyon will be succeeded by Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Stevenson-Moore or Mr. Cumming will get into Mr. Beatson Bell's place. These changes are likely to bring about a change in the administrative policy which Lord Carmichael has been following these five years. It is rumoured that Bengal will henceforth be ruled in a very *zubberdust* manner and that Sir S. P. Sinha has agreed to support such a rule. If this rumour be true, we must say that we are not pleased with Sir Satyendra's appointment and that he would have acted more wisely if he had not accepted the office. We have always supported Lord Carmichael's policy, and we are not in favour of a Civilian Governor. If Bengal is to have a Civilian Governor, what was the necessity for abolishing the old system of Lieutenant-Governors, which was much cheaper than the present one, under which the province has to pay for a Governor and his large personal staff, band, etc. No Civilian ruler will ever treat Bengalis with the courtesy and geniality that they have received from Lord Carmichael. Besides, it would not be prudent to place Bengal under a Civilian from another province, because except in the case of Sir John Woodburn, such a Civilian has never proved a success as a Governor in Bengal. Lord Chelmsford is new to this country, so we earnestly appeal to His Excellency not to send the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to Bengal. We know our own people well and we also wish well to the English, so we sound this note of warning while there is yet time.

34. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th September writes:—

Sir S. P. Sinha.

Six months after Sir Satyendra Prasanna had accepted a membership of the Supreme Legislative Council, he resigned it. That very afternoon Shams-ul-Alum was murdered in the Calcutta High Court. This made Sir Satyendra Prasanna withdraw his resignation, but he resigned his office again one and a half year after. In doing so he wrote to Lord Minto that life in Simla was like an exile to him and that he would be ready to serve the Government of his own province whenever required. In the present critical time this old letter was brought out and he was requested to accept a membership of the Bengal Executive Council. Sir Satyendra Prasanna has kept his promise and accepted it. This is the truth underlying his acceptance of a membership of Council at an immense pecuniary sacrifice.

His health too has recently broken down. Recently in a meeting of the Calcutta University he slept and snored the whole time. The heavy work of a professional barrister of his position was telling on him. Relieved of this work he may be spared a long time to serve his country. His acceptance of the membership of Council is, therefore, for the good of both the Government and the people. May God grant him success in his work.

35. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September regrets to learn

"The Telegraph Stores Office."

from a letter, which it will publish if necessary, that a certain officer of the Telegraph Stores Office is in the habit of casting upon his subordinates the entire blame for any slips for which he may be called to account by the higher authorities. This gentleman ought to know that his business is not simply to sign papers without looking at them, and the *Hitavadi* hopes that Government will enquire into the matter. The paper had occasion to publish some complaints against the Telegraph Stores Office some years ago and is sorry to find that things are not yet satisfactory there.

36. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September, deploring the com-

mercial weakness of India, says:—

Indian commerce and Japan. It was expected at the commencement of the war that India would make rapid progress in the field of commerce, but unfortunately this dream could not be realised owing to two obstacles, viz., (i) want of State help in commercial undertakings, which could not be given on account of financial embarrassment due to the present war, and (ii) want of restrictions on foreign imports. Prior to the war the Indian market was in the hands of the Germans, but as soon as the war broke out Japan, commanding all facilities, had an opportunity for stepping into the shoes of the Germans. She derived every possible benefit by maintaining friendly relations with the British Government, whereas the Allies were not benefited in any way through Japan's intervention in their favour. The paper asks whether India and the Indian Government are ready to counteract this commercial encroachment. Japan is making lawful exertions for her advancement, but India is quite unconscious of this move. The secret of Japan's successful commercial evolution is that she received every possible help and encouragement from her Government. India is in need of commercial advancement more than anything else, and unless she receives financial assistance from Government and until heavy duties are imposed on foreign imports, her future prospect is dark.

37. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th September writes that the reason why it has always supported the movement for the enlistment of Bengalis into the army, are the

following:—

- (1) Military service will teach Bengali youths discipline. They were subjected to discipline while they were orthodox Hindus, but English education has taught them license. A military training might again teach them the virtues of obedience to orders and self-restraint.
- (2) English education instils European ideas of life into our youths, who grow up utterly ignorant of Indian ideals and Indian conditions. By intimate intercourse with their fellow-Sikh,

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Brahman and Gurkha soldiers, these Bengalis will gain a knowledge of their own countrymen and become genuine Indians again with an appreciation of Indian ideals.

(3) A knowledge of the military art is necessary for the completion of the work of nation-building. Up-country sepoys are strong but intellectually blind; whereas Bengalis are like cripples who can see. They may now perhaps be taught how to stand on their own feet.

(4) Physical force is as much needed in the work of nation-building as intellectual acumen. The new Indian nation will be essentially Hindu in its basis and we must learn how to preserve our health. English-educated youths who do not care for the mandates of the *Shastras* may be taught to care for their health after a term of service in the army; when thus their physical soundness has been ensured, they may learn to realise the value of *shastric* precepts.

(5) Military service will teach Bengalis the difficulties of the work of ruling this country, impress them with a sense of the usefulness of the work of the British here and bring home to them a sense of their own littleness, compared with their rulers. This will encourage loyalty and discourage political agitation.

For these reasons, we regard this movement for the enlistment of Bengalis as a Providential dispensation in our favour. It marks the initial stage of a Hindu revival. When we are real Hindus, once more, we might know how to fight and how to die. We have not utterly ceased to be Hindus yet, and if now we can learn to renounce all luxurious habits and can learn how to fight and to die, we shall again become a living Hindu nation. Without the practice of self-restraint no nation can be built up; and self-restraint can be taught only by actual life-long subjection to hard discipline. By giving us a military training Government shows its intention of making real men of us. It would be folly if we discarded this splendid opportunity merely for pecuniary reasons. We must learn the military art, without any regard to strictly pecuniary considerations. In fact, the spirit which actuates Hindu-thani Brahman sepoys should actuate us. They fight not for filthy lucre but to keep up the martial traditions of their community. They do not want to die on a sick-bed but would prefer to die on the battlefield facing the enemy. Why should not Bengalis do the same?

In fact, this call to military service is, for the Bengalis, a divine call, meant to make real men of them again. So long we had to content ourselves with fanciful pictures of past heroes like Pratapaditya, Chand Rai or Kedar Rai. Now it is for us to tread in their footsteps, to produce heroes in every village home, so that we can again become brave, orthodox Hindus. Be no longer deluded by ideals of effeminate luxury, prefer rather the ascetic mode of life, which our ancestors favoured. This offer to enlist Bengalis in the army is like the Mother's finger again pointing out to us the ancient ideals and her summons should not be disobeyed.

38. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September has the following:—

"Bengalis as soldiers."

When the French Government asked their Bengali subjects to enlist in their army many of us knew that the British Government would follow their example before long. Two hundred years ago it was the French East India Company who for the first time admitted Indians into the French army and it is by following in their footsteps that the English have been able to get the indomitable Sikhs, Gurkhas, Marhattas, Jats, Rajputs and Pathans to serve them as soldiers. And who can say that by again following the example of the French in the matter of admitting Bengalis into the army the English will not be able to raise an army of brave Bengali soldiers? Bengalis have been described as timid, cowardly and worthless people by many English writers, from Lord Macaulay down to Rudyard Kipling, but this is now regarded as a baseless slander. True, they do not commit riots, murders, etc., but a peaceful and law-abiding people are not necessarily cowards. In modern warfare it is the brain that fights and not brute force. General Joffre has risen to his present eminent position, not on

account of his being a very strong man but because of his keen intelligence, such intelligence being by no means a rare thing in the Bengali people, who count among their numbers men like Michael Madhusudan Dutt, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, J. C. Bose, P. C. Ray, Ramprasad Sen, Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Vivekananda, etc. We are not prepared to agree with those who think that Bengali soldiers will not be liberally treated in the matter of promotion, for if the British Government have admitted Bengalis into high positions in the judicial and executive services, there can be no justification for supposing that they will not open the higher ranks of the military service to the Bengali soldiers. The Government have for the present taken about 200 Bengali soldiers; and if these 200 men can give satisfaction, two lakhs of Bengali soldiers may be taken in time. Then, as regards the pay of these Bengali soldiers, they will be treated just as every Indian soldier is and so there need be nothing to grumble at. Besides, most of them are the sons of well-to-do persons and have taken to military service not for earning their bread but for serving their Sovereign. They have done so quite voluntarily, with the full knowledge of the privations of military life which they are ready to face.

39. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September suggests that the standard of chest-measurement, height, etc.,

"Bengalis as soldiers."

insisted upon now in the case of Bengali recruits should be lowered, in order to permit of more Bengalis being taken in. These men will still be of sound physique though they might not quite come up to the existing official standard in certain respects.

40. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September hopes that Government will take advantage of the present

The Bengali paltan.

enthusiasm for military service among the Bengalis to enlist them in considerable numbers. That will draft into the army many unemployed youths whose idle hands otherwise will find mischief in planning dacoities and bomb outrages.

41. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th September supports *Truth's* remarks about Indians being granted the

Wider rights for Indians.

full rights of British citizenship, and writes:—

Indians are not admitted into the higher ranks of the army and some time ago a certain military officer said that the Indian soldiers were wanting in pluck and presence of mind in the face of sudden dangers. But has their courage ever been put to the proof in such a situation? Do they receive a sound military training as English soldiers do? Why then this unmerited slur? We must say that the shutting out of Indians from the higher ranks of the army and the ill-treatment of Indians in the British Colonies are considered by the whole of India as sore grievances. Then, again, Indian feelings have been sorely wounded by the restrictions placed upon Indians studying law or medicine in England. We hope, however, that after the war Indians will be treated as British citizens in every respect.

42. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th September writes:—

The report of the Public Service Commission.

The publication of the report of the Public Service Commission has been delayed very long and we fear that the result of all this protracted labour-pain will, as usual, be a still-born child. The announcement that the report would not be published during the war gave us some satisfaction. Next we heard some time ago that since the war might last longer, the publication of the report need not be put off any more. We are now told that we shall have to wait for it yet. We may observe, however, that except providing journalists with matter for lengthy articles the publication of the report will serve no useful purpose.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

43. After pointing out the necessary measures which should be adopted by the generous public for the relief of the flood-

An appeal to Government for the relief of the flood-stricken people of Balia.

stricken people of the Balia district, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 21st September remarks that it also behoves Government to remit this year's rent and protect the poor cultivator from harassment by the

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 22nd 1916.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 22nd, 1916

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 19th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 25th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 21st, 1916.

zemindar. Government should also make such arrangements as will ensure the immunity of Balia from distress in the future. In this crisis Government should set an example to others. The paper hopes that Sir James Meston will earn the praise of the people by removing their distress.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Sept. 20th, 1916.

44. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 20th September says that the advance of the Allies on all fronts has made the Kaiser thoughtful. Recently he said that the neutrals were wrongly making him responsible for this war. He is now clearly seeing that the war will end disastrously for him and so he is trying to fasten the responsibility for it on the Allies. But it is all in vain. It is as clear as daylight that for the sin which he has committed by starting this devastating war his fate will be more terrible than even that of the great Napoleon. Marshal Hindenburg has advised the Kaiser to devote himself to the work of comforting wounded soldiers and encouraging his subjects. If he has any good sense left in him, he should devote the remaining few days of his life to religious devotion.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABUL MATIN,
Sept. 18th, 1916.

45. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 18th September gives a summary of the recent war telegrams as follows:—

The Balkans.—The importance of the eastern and western fronts cannot be denied, but for the present attention is diverted to the Balkans. The allied statesmen say that the Allies are bent on recouping the loss caused by leaving Serbia to her fate. One can gauge the importance of the Balkans by the fact that General Mackensen, the conqueror of Poland and Serbia, the greatest General that Germany can boast of, has been selected to conduct the campaign in that region. The capture of Turtukai by the Bulgar-German armies was the subject of much exultation by the Central Powers, but the Allies say that this jubilation is uncalled for, its sole object being to secure the flotation of the new German loan. Turtukai is not an important place and its capture will not bring the Central Powers any nearer to victory. Dobrudja is the place where a decisive battle must be fought. Dobrudja and Turtukai are situated on either side of the Danube and the army that holds these two positions commands the entire communications on the river Danube. Dobrudja is 50 miles from the Russian frontier and lies towards the road leading to Odessa and Kieff. Heavy fighting is reported from that region. The Rumanians and Russians have retreated to the north of Dobrudja. Other telegrams state that the Allies have advanced in Transylvania. From the number of prisoners taken daily by the Allies it seems that the enemy will not be able to make any further stand, yet we find that they are taking an equal number of prisoners, and what is more astonishing are not being evicted from that region. Reliable information cannot be gathered from these telegrams but only from the Viceroy's *communiqué*.

The Bulgars are busy fighting at several places. They have captured all the Kavala forts and taken 5,000 Greek soldiers prisoners. Kavala is the station opposite to Salonika and is being heavily attacked by the Allies both by land and by sea. The Russians have taken the offensive near Varna and the remnants of the Serbian army are fighting and advancing most gallantly. It is said they have wrested some positions from the Bulgarians who have retreated towards Monastir. Some military experts are of opinion that Bulgaria will not be able to stand much longer, but we find that she is not fighting alone but is being aided by Austria, Germany and Turkey.

Austria.—The Austrian battlefield is more than 400 miles from Galicia, Bukovina, the Carpathians and Transylvania. It appears from the telegrams that German and Turkish forces are also aiding Austria. Not a single day passes without the Russians capturing some thousands of prisoners, but still they do not seem to be making any headway. All these successes, however, depend upon the issue of the fighting in the interior of Rumania. If Mackensen can be driven back and Dobrudja and Turtukai captured, the Russian successes may be fruitful, but if the enemy can force their way into the

interior of Russia, the Russians will be compelled to beat a hasty retreat from Galicia, Bukovina and the Carpathians. In order to avoid being cut off and in order to defend Kieff and Odessa, the English and the French are launching fierce attacks near Salonika, but nothing is heard of the Italian armies in that region. We are not sure whether any detachment of the Italian forces has been despatched or will be sent in future.

Italy.—Among the Allies none is so inactive as Italy. She has got to fight the Austrians alone, who are beset with difficulties from all sides. True, by her declaring war on Austria, she has helped the allied cause by keeping a portion of the latter's army occupied, which might otherwise have been engaged, but the expectations raised by her joining the war have been unrealised. Italy was supposed to be on a par with Austria. It is said that Germany has given all possible assistance and support to Austria, but for which Italy would have been more successful than we find her at the present time. Nevertheless telegrams of her progress and the news of the capture by her of important Austrian positions, thousands of prisoners and of large quantities of ammunition continue to pour in daily. Italy has declared war on Germany also, with the result that Germany will henceforth assist Austria openly.

France and England.—The Western front is very important and the French and English are showing greater activity there than they had ever done before. Five months have elapsed since heavy fighting took place in the west. The French armies proved their tenacity, perseverance and bravery in defending Verdun against the German onslaughts. The French were well known for their luxury, and it was never dreamt that they would offer such a stubborn resistance against their powerful enemy. The English and the French have now taken the offensive and have made much progress, although the length of territory captured is not of much extent. The places captured by them have been fortified so strongly that the enemy will not be able to recapture them. During the last week they made very good progress and if they capture Peronne, Verdun will become immune. The defenders of Verdun and the town itself have been honoured for this gallant resistance. King George and the French President exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the subject. The recent conquests of the English and the French in Flanders are said to be of great importance. Every day the French and the English capture thousands of prisoners, hundreds of cannon, and large quantities of stores and ammunition. It is said that the same invention which contributed to the success of the Germans in the beginning of the present war now leads the British to victory. It appears that the Allies have successfully endeavoured to gain superiority over the German inventions of war. Even in aerial warfare they have proved superior to the enemy. Formerly the Germans were superior in aerial attacks but now the English and the French are equal if not superior to them.

It is conjectured that Hindenburg will shorten the western front and finish with Russia once for all. The military correspondent of the *Times*, however, does not agree with this view. He thinks that Hindenburg will not weaken the western front, for he expects a strong offensive by the Allies in France in order to divert German attention from Rumania. If General Mackensen advances in Rumania and attacks Kieff and Odessa (which is his favourite plan) Russia will certainly be in an intricate position and will fare badly. At the present time the English and the French are making rapid progress, but still the rate of their progress is too slow to compel Germany to transfer any large section of her eastern armies to the west.

Russia.—Any one who is desirous of finding out the extent of the resourcefulness of Russia would do well to survey the many fronts on which she is busy defending herself. Last year she received such a smashing blow as makes it almost unimaginable how she could have recovered so soon. The capture of Poland and the Baltic province by Germany along with Russia's precipitate retreat from Hungary to Bessarabia would have been a severe shock for any other country but Russia. Similarly she had to fall back before superior Turkish forces both in Persia as well as in the Caucasus provinces. Russia had also to abandon the famous town of Tabriz but before long she recovered, and made such advances in Persia and in Armenia that after the capture of

Erzerum and Trebizond, the Persians were about to join hands with the English. This would have been almost miraculous. But for her offensive in Bukovina and Galicia Italy would have been crushed, the Turkish intention of invading Egypt materialised and India placed in imminent danger. On the Riga front her offensive compelled the Germans to reduce the number of their western forces which gave the English and the French an opportunity to save Verdun. At the commencement the Allies had no fixed plan, but now they have one plan in common and fight jointly for a common object. This the enemy finds difficult to cope with. Russia is in more difficulties than any other Power. The Viceroy's *communiqué* says that the Germans are fighting vigorously on the Riga and Dwinsk fronts. A large portion of the Russian army is busy with Austria, while another portion is opposing the Turks in Armenia and the Caucasus. Russia has done another great service to the allied cause by assisting Rumania, who is in great danger, as General Mackensen might deal with her in the same way as he did with Serbia. As long as Rumania is not subjugated, Russia cannot be attacked. Consequently she has to send the pick of her armies to Rumania to oppose General Mackensen, for if she fares badly in Rumania, she will not be able to make any stand on any front.

Turkey.—Russia and Turkey both resemble one another in their difficulties. Probably Turkey is in a more deplorable condition than Russia. Her services to Germany are greater than those of Austria. Austria from the beginning has more than once asked for support from Germany, while Turkey has sent her armies on almost all the fronts, from Riga down to Galicia. Even in the Balkans she is not behind her allies. Her armies are fighting side by side with the Austrians and the Bulgars. Naturally she has reaped some benefit from the Balkan harvest. The Entente are making every possible effort to cut off communications between Turkey and Germany, so that German designs on Asia may be frustrated. This explains why Turkey, without declaring war on Rumania, sent her troops to subjugate Dobrudja. Rumania considers this movement of Turkey as a declaration of war. No news has been recently received from Armenia and the Caucasus provinces. One telegram states that the Turks had almost besieged Erzerum but the Russians had upset their plan. What happened to Erzerum after this and what condition Armenia is in are more than we can say. Fighting continues in the vicinity of Lakes Urumia and Van. Nothing more is known. The Viceroy's *communiqué* says that the Russians have repulsed Turkish attacks and that they captured a large number of prisoners and quantities of ammunition. It can be gathered from the numerous telegrams that the Russians have changed the offensive for the defensive. The English forces attacked the Turks near the Egyptian front and took a few thousand prisoners. English losses did not exceed 1,000. English biplanes have bombarded some important positions. The position in Mesopotamia remains the same.

Persia.—Persia like Greece has not only done nothing but has incurred heavy losses. Although Persia has not declared war yet the country is trampled under the heel of the two belligerents. The Government is neutral but the people are in favour of war. All this evil emanates from the weakness of the Government, which is due to want of co-operation and unity between the people and the Government. We are in the dark as to where the Russian forces in Persia are or where the Turkish forces are encamped. Ispahan, Kum, Kashan, and Sultanabad, which were recently subjugated by Naib Husain Kashi, we know nothing about.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 20th, 1916.

46. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 20th September gives an account of the brilliant advance of the British on the Somme during the last week, when they entered

"France."

into portions of the German third line of trenches and occupied all the best places of defence in the region, such as Martinpuich, High Wood, etc., and writes:—

The Allies are gaining victories everywhere on the Somme, the Germans being unable to check them. German Generals are constructing new defences behind their present position, but the English and French are so rapidly destroying the strongest defences of the Germans that it is hardly possible that these new defences will be able to offer them much resistance. It is true that

the commanding positions which the English now occupy are flanked by hills on the north and east, but if they advance towards these hills, the Germans will leave their great stronghold Bapaume. It will be interesting to see how the Germans try to retrieve their fortunes here. They may do so by means of reinforcements or by increasing the artillery. The fact that the British now hold the highest eminences and British airmen have proved to be superior to German airmen makes the use of big guns by the Germans of little value to them. On the other hand the necessity of helping Bulgaria against Rumania makes it impossible for Germany to draft more troops for the western front. It seems, therefore, that henceforward the progress of the Allies will be uninterrupted.

47. A few days ago, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 20th September, it was reported that Marshal Hindenburg wanted to transfer troops from the western to

Hindenburg's tactics.

the eastern front in order to check the Russian advance and punish Rumania and thus maintain German prestige in the Balkans and prevent Greece from joining the Allies, but the manner in which the Allies are advancing in France seems to make it impossible even for a military genius like Marshal Hindenburg to withdraw troops from this front. Never before since the beginning of this war was Germany so hard pressed as now. Austria seems to be thoroughly exhausted through constant fighting with the Russian hordes and intrepid Italians, but the situation on the western front makes it extremely hazardous on the part of Germany to send reinforcements to her ally. Bouchavesnes was, according to the Germans, a very important place in France and they spared no pains to defend it, but, nevertheless, the Allies have wrested it out of their hands. This proves that either the Germans have no reserves left, or the reserves they have were insufficient for the defence of the place against a simultaneous attack of the English and French from two sides, or their reserves have been transferred to the eastern front. If the first supposition is true, it will be impossible for Germany to continue the struggle much longer. If the second supposition is true, the condition of Germany is bad, though not so bad as on the first supposition. If the third supposition is true, it will take the Allies still longer to crush Germany. It is difficult to surmise how matters really stand, but it is certain that if Germany withdraws troops from the western front she will be ruined, for the English and the French will then rapidly drive her out of Belgium. It is reported that the Germans held a council of war to consider the situation in the Balkans, and it was contemplated to send a force of 200,000 Germans and 100,000 Austrians to start operations there. The new Prime Minister of Greece wants to be neutral, but he is a lover of Germany. Under the circumstances, who can say that if a large German force enters into the Balkans, Greece will not join them?

48. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 19th September writes:—

"Russia."

The Russians have now to fight at many places and hence they are not making good progress anywhere, excepting the Carpathian region where, of course, they have gained repeated victories and are advancing steadily though slowly. They have captured some heights probably with the help of the Rumanians and are trying their best to occupy the places in Galicia which are necessary for their advance in the Carpathians. They are also fighting very vigorously in Volhynia, but have not so far been able to gain success there owing to the Austro-German troops who are opposed to them. The Austro-Germans have also not been able to advance in this region. In fact, the news of the fighting in Russia has of late become rather dull; and no wonder, for the cold weather is close at hand.

49. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st September says that the Germans have recently been advancing to-

Rumania.

wards Rumania along the Bukharest-Constanza railway line and the Russians and Rumanians here are falling back on the well-defended line from Russovo to Dumla. The Germans, it appears, have within a few days captured Silistria and advanced 35 miles. Further it seems that they are advancing into Rumania along the coast of the Black Sea as well as along the banks of the Danube.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Sept. 20th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Sept. 19th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
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All these enemy attacks so far have not injured Rumania much. Half of Dobrudja is indeed in Bulgarian occupation, but Russia will find no difficulty in defending herself if she can resist the enemy along the Charnabodo-Constanza line. There may be ground for apprehension if she cannot attack the Bulgars from this line as well as from the west bank of the Danube. The northern Dobrudja is so situated that it will be difficult for the Rumanian or Russian troops to penetrate there.

In Southern Transylvania, the Rumanians are advancing and generally proving victorious, while Austria is falling back. Since Austria is thus merely contenting herself with being on the defensive, it does not seem that the offensive assumed by Germany is likely to succeed.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABUL MATIN,
Sept. 18th 1916.

50. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 18th September says:—

The war of 14 armies.

The policy and trickery of King Constantine have overcome M. Venezelos and his party after all. It was supposed that the King would abdicate in favour of his son and that M. Venezelos would form a Cabinet which would be composed of pro-Entente members. It now appears that not only is King Constantine a pro-German but that all his officers and the whole Greek army share his feeling. The pro-Entente Cabinet has fallen and a pro-German one installed in its place and quite a large number of Greek officers have gone to Germany to offer their services. The Central Powers praised them but the Allies accused them of desertion. The imminent danger of Greece joining the war is removed. It remains as undecided as before. It appears that in case the Allies succeed in the Balkan campaign Greece will continue to remain neutral. There is a likelihood of her joining the Central Powers in case of the Allies' failure.

The sudden change in Spanish politics is most unexpected. Spain had declared her neutrality, but King Alfonso (in spite of the fact that his Queen is an English Princess) has from the beginning of the war shown pro-German tendencies. This is why Spanish merchantmen were placed under the special surveillance of English ships. Spain apparently intends to make something out of the present world-wide war. We are told that Spain had demanded Gibraltar and Tangiers as the price for her neutrality. She had also demanded that better treatment should be meted out to her by the European Powers. Subsequently it was stated that this demand was never made, it was the personal opinion of one of the Spanish Ministers! So it appears that Spain will remain neutral to the last. In spite of these declarations it would appear that the demands are weighty and clearly go to show the pro-German tendency of the Spanish government. Gibraltar is the key to the Mediterranean and is the most important station for English war-ships. What Gibraltar is to England Tangiers is to the French. If these two are taken over by Spain, Morocco and Western Africa will certainly be in danger. Spain is a third class power; nevertheless considering the delicacy of the present situation, it may be said that she can harm and injure her opponents considerably. The chief cause of Spain siding with the Central Powers is the alliance of Portugal with the Allies. For if the Allies be victorious Portugal will naturally be strengthened and may be a constant source of danger to Spain. In case Spain joins the Central Powers she will be beset with difficulties, for she cannot have communication with her Allies excepting through Marseilles and the Taroni mountains, which are in the south of France, so it will be difficult for her to join hands with her allies. On the other hand her coast towns will be subjected to a heavy bombardment by the French, British and Italian ships. Germany will do her best to rouse Spain against the Allies, but the English and the French statesmen will try their best to see that she is not influenced. Possibly they will make some promises to her as they had done to Bulgaria. Neutral Powers, both great and small, do not put any great faith in promises, as they know each other. They apparently think that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The Entente Powers have, however, gained experience by their transaction with Bulgaria and will not at any cost allow Spain to go over to their enemies. Spain is a resourceful country and may be a source of trouble and anxiety to France. Her isolation from the Central Powers, however, may not allow her to side with the Germans.

The French Nationalists have once more clamoured for peace. The Foreign Minister of France declared that the time was not quite ripe for proposing peace terms. As soon as a glorious victory was secured he would not lose the opportunity of coming to terms with the Germans. Fighting cannot last for more than 40 days this year as the winter is fast approaching, when the belligerents will be forced to play a waiting game from their respective trenches. No peace can be expected this year. Even next year peace will be possible only when definite superiority is gained by one of the parties. Any nation that desires a premature peace will be doomed, for the conditions of peace will be so humiliating as to cripple that country for centuries to come. Hence it is said that both the parties will fight to the last drop of blood. This of course will take time.

51. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd September writes that the Allies are winning successes in Greece now.

Greece.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

In consequence, German influence there is dwindling. But she is not showing any signs yet of favouring or actively helping the Allies. Nevertheless, the ultimate victory of the Allies in the Balkans seems certain. It is quite possible that the Bulgars after sustaining defeats will retreat into their own country. Once the Allies enter Serbia, Bulgaria will find herself in serious difficulties.

52. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th September calls upon all self-respecting Bengalis to boycott the firm of Messrs.

NAYAK,
Sept. 25th, 1916.

A suggested boycott of Messrs.
W. Newman & Co.

W. Newman & Co. It appears that this firm has made it a rule that all Bengalis entering their shop

must leave their umbrellas with the durwan at the entrance. There is no written rule to this effect put up to warn Bengalis, but this is the practice. Recently Babu Saradindu Narayan of Dinajpur was about to go into the shop, when he was loudly called upon by the durwan to leave his umbrella with the latter. He objected as he saw a European at the same time going in, carrying his umbrella with him. The matter was reported to the manager, who explained that Bengalis carried stolen articles concealed in their umbrellas and hence this rule. What insufferable impudence! Are these people devoid of all politeness and gratitude? Is this the kind of treatment they accord to those with whose help they earn a livelihood? Are there no thieves in England? Is there not a class of women purchasers against whose thieving proclivities shopkeepers in the Hogg Market and in the Chandni bazar have constantly to be on their guard? Let all Bengalis rigidly boycott this firm. And in the meantime does it not behove Government to teach a lesson to people who thus unblushingly help to spread race-hatred?

53. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 23rd September cannot agree with those who think that Indians

Self-government for India.

are not fit for self-government and that the absence

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 23rd, 1916.

of such government involves no financial loss to India. To hold that Indians are not fit for self-government is absurd in the face of the fact that all Feudatory States in India are successfully governed by Indians. And as to the question of cost, the existing system of government in India is the most expensive of all systems. Hence there is manifest financial loss under the present system, while under the proposed system the expenses would be curtailed and a great saving effected.

The agitation for self-government is not an agitation for securing higher posts and appointments, which will no doubt follow as a consequence of Home Rule, but it is an agitation for the right to govern ourselves. At present we are not even consulted in matters of State, but under the new *régime* the administration of the country will be conducted by ourselves, though no doubt our Emperor George V will still remain our recognised Emperor.

Proceeding further the paper enumerates as follows some of the beneficial results which will accrue from self-government:—

- (1) Expenditure will be curtailed.
- (2) India will receive due recognition in other self-governing countries, and the misunderstandings which now occasionally arise owing to the Colonies disregarding the rights of India, will cease and friendship and union be established between them.

(3) The financial policy of India will be in keeping with its own interests and requirements, and not, as now, with those of Great Britain.

(4) This arrangement, will ensure the happiness and prosperity of the people. Either by rendering financial help or otherwise, Government will strengthen the position of home industries, so that no injury may result from foreign competition. In short, along with its financial and political improvement, India will also secure respect abroad.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 30th September 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 40 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 30th September 1916.

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Dewan Bahadur Dr. Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41.	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	"East" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63	200
13	"Food and Drugs"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	"Hablul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47	500
17	"Herald" (N)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48	2,000
19	"Hindu Review." (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Sudhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	"Indian Empire" (N)	Ditto	Weekly	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homœopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homœopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bissarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Buksh ...	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37	200
42	"Rela and Rayyet." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65	350
43	"Student" (P) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 29.	400

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

548. In writing about interned persons, the *Bengalee* says that it has quite naturally looked at the matter from their point of view, because some of them are known to the writer, who asserts that they were not engaged in treasonable and seditious projects. The people are accustomed to British methods of justice and trial, according to which every accused person is given a fair hearing. Occasions may arise when the ordinary laws have to be suspended and superseded by summary laws with summary procedure. There is such a thing as martial law, with the rigours of which India is quite unfamiliar. Since the appearance of anarchist crime the cry for martial law has more than once been raised, demanding its enforcement not against the anarchists, for they elude all law, civil and military, but against innocent, law-abiding people. The journal is grateful that this cry has been unheeded. After His Excellency the Governor's speech at Dacca house-searches, arrests and internments have been made on an extensive scale throughout the Presidency. Lord Carmichael stated that more than 200 persons had been interned on very sufficient and satisfactory evidence. A few weeks later, in reply to several questions in the Bengal Legislative Council, it was elicited that the number of persons interned and kept in custody under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818 exceeded 400. Since then arrests and internments have been made on a lavish scale, and it would be quite safe to say that the number of arrested, if not actually interned, persons has risen to 600 or 700. It will undoubtedly be contended that these internments will put an end to anarchism and political crime and therefore action under the Defence of India Act should not be thoughtlessly denounced, but will these internments put an end to the revolutionary propaganda? What about the leaflets entitled *Swadhin Bharat*, or Independent India, which were posted up in many places in Calcutta the other day without a single culprit being caught red-handed? House-searches and arrests may follow, but the men who printed and posted the leaflets will snap their fingers at the C.I.D. If these numerous internments do not put an end to anarchist activity or political crime, it must be concluded that innocent persons have been deprived of their liberty and put to other hardships. That being so, what object will these internments serve beyond driving a number of hitherto inoffensive and law-abiding people to discontent and producing a widespread feeling of alarm throughout the country?

BENGALUR.
23rd Sept. 1916.

(h)—General.

549. Commenting on the formation of the double company of Bengalis and its influence on public opinion in England, the *Bengalee* writes that it has been proved that notwithstanding occasional anarchical crimes, the heart of Bengal is sound and that the judgment and conscience of Bengal recognize the fact that it is a part of the Empire, a constituent element of it, and that with it are bound up the prospects of Bengal's future advancement. The *Bengalee* maintains that India has a mission to fulfil. In the morning of the world she was the religious and spiritual teacher of mankind. She is destined to play the same rôle in the future of humanity, but she must be equipped for it. Political subserviency would not have produced a Buddha or a Kalidasa. Political freedom is the first condition for the fulfilment of India's part as the spiritual preceptor of humanity. Political freedom, so far as the writer's imagination can pierce, is only attainable by India in close and indissoluble association with the great Empire to which she is so proud to belong. The double company will strengthen the bond and help the attainment of the object to which she aspires.

BENGALUR.
16th Sept. 1916.

BENGALIAN,
17th Sept. 1916.

550. The *Bengalee* writes :—" Self-government within the Empire " is the cry of modern India. It has become the very breath of its life. Indians are the free citizens of a great Empire, and are desirous of demonstrating to the world that they are qualified by their intellectual and moral worth for the full enjoyment of the rights belonging to that status. They want their civic rights in full, self-government within the Empire, and they enthusiastically embrace an opportunity that would enable them to demonstrate their intellectual and moral competence. Why do they want self-government? They want it *per se*, for itself, and they want it even for a higher purpose. It is the mission of England, said Lord Selborne from his place in the House of Lords, to afford to the people of India the amplest opportunities for the development of all their best and noblest qualities. They want self-government for their own sake and that of the great country with which they are now so closely associated. They want self-government alike for the purposes of their self-realization in the highest sense and the fulfilment of England's great mission in the East. They want to rise to the full height of their manhood, so that they may help themselves and assist the progress of humanity. It is this double object, national and humanitarian, that is the inspiring impulse of this great movement. They must emancipate themselves, with the aid and guidance of England, before they can emancipate humanity and tear away the fetters of gross materialism which have clogged its growth. Without self-government there can be no self-realization in the fullest and highest sense, and without such self-realization their mission and that of England will remain unfulfilled. Therefore it is with all confidence that they appeal to England for self-government and to the civilized world for its sympathy in this great struggle. They ask their rulers to brush aside all narrow ideas which a bureaucratic form of government is calculated to foster, so that nothing may impede them as they march forward to the accomplishment of high destinies.

BENGALIAN,
21st Sept. 1916.

551. The *Bengalee* writes that it has received some letters regarding the rumoured appointment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer as the Governor of Bengal in succession to Lord Carmichael. Bengal has been raised to the status of a Presidency Government, and the appointment of a Civilian Governor, bred in the traditions of the bureaucracy, would be a highly retrograde step which Indian public opinion would strongly condemn. The journal hopes that the rumour is unfounded, and it fails to see the slightest justification for it. Sir Michael O'Dwyer has stamped out anarchism in the Punjab. Is the expectation that he will suppress anarchism in Bengal any justification for the appointment? The conditions surrounding the anarchical movements in Bengal and in the Punjab are wholly different, and the measures which were applicable in the one province would be wholly out of place in the other. Indeed they would, the paper thinks, aggravate the situation. Public contentment is admittedly a factor in dealing with anarchism. Is the appointment of the ruler of a great province against the wishes of the people calculated to increase popular contentment? The appointment would, even from the purely administrative point of view, be highly injudicious and inexpedient, and the journal hopes that an authoritative official *communiqué* will be issued contradicting the report.

MUSSALMAN,
22nd Sept. 1916.

552. Commenting on the objects and scope of the Home Rule League, the *Mussalman* writes that the first and primary duty of the leaders is to co-operate with the masses; and this cannot be done until they are instructed about their rights and liberties. If education was compulsory the task would have been comparatively easy, but under the present circumstances, having to deal with people the great bulk of whom are illiterate, the task is not an easy one. When rural people are in need of a tank for drinking water, or of a road or of a primary school, they do not dare to approach the authorities for the same. They do not know that they pay cesses, taxes and revenue, in return for which they are entitled to these conveniences. Whatever they get from the *Sarkar Bahadur* they regard as a favour and a concession. They scarcely ever think that what

is given by Government is paid for by them. They are unaware that the Government exists for the people and not the people for the Government. They cannot conceive that Government servants, especially the police, are *their* servants and maintained by public revenue for *their* benefit. They think that Government servants are constitutionally superior to them and have a right to dominate and treat them as cats and dogs. It will be the duty of the League to disillusion them and impart to them a correct idea of their rights and liberties. When this has been accomplished, there will be awakened in them a desire for a better and more popular form of government. Then they will understand that a bureaucracy, however sympathetic it may be, can never be a substitute for government by the people themselves. It is then and not till then that they will join the educated community in their demand for Home Rule.

553. The *Bengalee* writes that there is a growing feeling among all classes of people that India's services during the war and her proved loyalty have established her

India after the war.

claim to be treated as an integral part of the Empire and not as a mere dependency. India has played her part during the present grave crisis, and deserves to be treated generously. On the other hand, the people are quite ignorant as to the intentions of the Government of India and the British Government about raising the status of India after the war. It is realised that the British Government is preoccupied, all its energies being directed towards the successful prosecution of the war. The Government of India, however, are in a different position and there is nothing to prevent them from formulating proposals commensurate with the services and claims of India for making her a really self-governing unit of the Empire.

544. The *Bengalee* writes:—Indian public opinion, as expressed by Indian public bodies, is agreed that India should be placed on the same footing as the self-govern-

Ibid.

ing Colonies on the conclusion of the war. Anglo-Indian opinion, which finds expression in the Anglo-Indian Press and also passes, on occasions, for Indian opinion, is utterly opposed to this claim. This section of the Press has stated that the claim put forward on behalf of India is of the nature of a barter which may be expressed thus: India has been loyal in the supreme hour of England's trial; she has placed her men, her money and all her resources at the disposal of England and the Empire; in return, she wants to be raised to the same status as Canada or Australia. The Anglo-Indian Press suggest that Indians should take the high altruistic ground of claiming nothing; that loyalty, like virtue, should be its own reward, and it is unbecoming on the part of India to demand anything either now or at the conclusion of the war. To the Anglo-Indian Press no reply is needed, since it has never supported Indian claims, reasonable or otherwise. The journal, however, denies that the claim put forward on behalf of India is in the nature of a barter. It is only a claim to advancement. When a person discharges his duties satisfactorily he is recommended for promotion and gets it. When a nation does its duty loyally and whole-heartedly it also deserves and expects recognition of its services. There is absolutely no suggestion of a barter or a bargain here. It is no question of give-and-take at all. The journal is convinced that after the war, India as a self-governing unit within the Empire will be far easier to deal with than the India of to-day, with its repressive Press laws and the limitless powers of a secret police.

555. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The Board, or more properly speaking the Chairman, of the Calcutta Improvement Trust has gone up to Government for a Validating Act in order to circumvent the judg-

Terrors of Improvement Trust administration.

ment of Justices Mukharji and Cuming. The paper does not think that the Board came to a unanimous decision on the point and that there must have been strenuous opposition to such a course. It is monstrous that any sensible man could propose a Validating Act to defeat the public and to wrest from them what they have legally received from the highest British court of law. Will there be any faith in British justice if a Validating Act is introduced? In such a case the people will realize that in spite of whatever they may do to obtain justice in a court of law, if the decision is unfavourable to the Board, the latter has ready at hand the legislative machinery to validate its acts.

BENGALÉE,
24th Sept. 1916.

BENGALÉE,
25th Sept. 1916.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
25th Sept. 1916.

This will give a rude shock to the unflinching faith of the people in British justice. Besides, a great principle is involved, for how can the Government by the insertion of a single section validate the illegal acts of the Board and ignore the highest court of justice?

13, ELYSIUM ROW,
CALCUTTA,
The 30th September 1916.

J. E. SPENCER,
Offg. Special Assistant.